

II

CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT


FOR THE YEAR

1971



*With the Compliments of the
Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector of the
Clitheroe Rural District Council*

*Clitheroe Rural District Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe, Lancs. Tel. No. :
Clitheroe 536 (2 lines)*



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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1971 - 72.

Chairman

Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood
(Worston and Mearley)

Vice Chairman

Mr. Councillor J.G. Sharp.
(Chatburn)

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Councillor Mrs. M.J.M. Brown.

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Mr. Councillor E. Hoyle.

Chatburn.

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping.

Councillor Mrs. I.E. Bee.

Downham and Twiston.

Mr. Councillor W.R. Spensley.

Pendleton.

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

Mr. Councillor H.E. Airey.

Whalley.

Mr. Councillor J.H. Fell.
Mr. Councillor J.S.R. Shaw.

Wiswell and Little Mitton.

Councillor Mrs. M. Clegg.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

P.M. Sammon,

M.B.Ch., Ch.B., B.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor.

H. Cockshutt,

M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor.

M.C. Dawson,

A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,

(Until 13th. November 1971).

Chief Clerk.

T. Scott.

Meat Inspector.

A.C. Thomson.

Trainee Technician.

R.P. Rodwell.

P A R T 1.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

P.M. SAMMON,

M.B.Ch., Ch.B., B.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Council Offices,
2, Church Brow,
Clitheroe,
Lancs.
BB7 2AB

June 1972.

To :- The Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is again my honour to present to you my Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District, on this occasion for 1971, which again includes the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

My grateful thanks are due to the Chairman and all Members and Officials of the Council, for their unfailing courtesy, help, and kindness shown to me at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

P.M. Sammon,

Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T 1.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District.....	32,170 acres
Population - Census 1971.....	10,160
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1971.....	-
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1971.....	2,412
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1971.....	53
Total number of dwellings - end of 1971.....	2,465
Rateable Value.....	£ 309,909
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£ 2,820

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs.	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Agric.			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	298	11	309	256	53	4	33	346
Bowland-with-Leagram.	36	4	40	10	31	2	1	43
Chatburn.	388	5	393	388	5	24	75	492
Chipping.	286	9	295	217	72	11	60	360
Downham.	60	2	62	43	19	-	10	72
Little Mitton.	13	1	14	7	7	-	2	16
Mearley.	8	-	8	1	7	-	-	8
Pendleton.	89	1	90	72	18	-	7	97
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	75	7	82	41	41	-	6	88
Twiston.	20	1	21	10	11	-	-	21
Whalley.	855	9	864	856	8	28	110	1002
Wiswell.	253	3	256	242	14	6	42	304
Worston.	31	-	31	25	6	-	3	34
Totals :-	2,412	53	2,465	2,174	291	72	349	2,886



VITAL STATISTICS.

B I R T H S.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	37	52	89
Illegitimate	4	3	7
Total	41	55	96

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population { Crude 9.4
Adjusted 11.8

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births.....7.0

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1971	96	9.4	16.0
1970	86	9.4	16.0
1969	114	12.2	16.3
1968	115	12.3	16.9
1967	115	12.0	17.2
1966	137	14.3	17.7
Average - 5 years 1966 - 1970	113.2	12.04	16.82

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 9.4 compared with 16.0 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. it has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact, for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 9.4 is the same as last year.

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.....10

Year.	Number Registered.	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.	
		Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1971	1	10.0	0.098	12.0	0.20
1970	-	-	-	13.0	0.22
1969	2	17.0	0.213	13.0	0.22
1968	3	25.0	0.321	14.0	0.25
1967	3	25.0	0.384	14.8	0.26
1966	3	21.4	0.313	15.4	0.28
Average - 5 years 1966-1970.	2.2	17.68	0.246	14.04	0.246

DEATHS.

Males 62

Females 62

Total 124

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population { Crude 12.2
Adjusted 10.4

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000	Adjusted Death Rate.	Rate per 1,000.
1971	124	12.2	10.4	11.6
1970	122	13.3	11.3	11.7
1969	134	14.3	12.9	11.9
1968	108	11.6	10.8	11.9
1967	148	15.4	15.4	11.2
1966	126	13.2	13.9	11.7
Average - 5 years 1966-1970.	127.6	13.56	12.86	11.68

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 10.4 per 1,000 with the birth rate of 9.4 per 1,000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 1.0 per 1,000. For England and Wales generally, there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1971 being 4.4 per 1,000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	-	1	1	Rate per 1,000 Live Births. 10.0
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	-	1	1	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1971	1	10.0	18.0
1970	1	12.0	18.0
1969	1	9.0	18.0
1968	-	-	18.0
1967	6	52.0	18.3
1966	-	-	19.0
Average - 5 years 1966-1970	1.6	14.6	18.26

NEO - NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 4 weeks.

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	-	1	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	10
Total	-	1	1	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1971	1	10.0	12.0
1970	-	-	12.0
1969	-	-	12.0
1968	-	-	12.3
1967	4	35.0	12.5
1966	-	-	12.9
Average - 5 years 1966-1970.	0.8	7.0	12.34

EARLY NEO - NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 week.

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births
Legitimate	-	1	1	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	10
Total	-	1	1	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1971	1	10.0	10.0
1970	-	-	11.0
1969	-	-	10.0
1968	-	-	10.6
1967	4	35.0	10.8
1966	-	-	11.1
Average - 5 years 1966-1970.	0.8	7.0	10.7

PERINATAL MORTALITY.Stillbirths and Deaths
under 1 week combined.

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 total births.
Legitimate	1	1	2	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	20.0
Total	1	1	2	

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1971	2	21.0	22.0
1970	-	-	23.0
1969	2	17.0	23.0
1968	3	25.0	24.7
1967	7	59.0	25.4
1966	3	21.4	26.3
Average - 5 years 1966-1970.	3.0	24.48	24.48

The Infant Mortality Rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people, and during the previous ten years there have only been fifteen such deaths in the district.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number registered :-

Rate per 1,000 total births :-

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1971	-	-	0.17
1970	-	-	0.18
1969	-	-	0.19
1968	-	-	0.24
1967	-	-	0.20
1966	-	-	0.26
Average - 5 years 1966-1970	-	-	0.214

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.		M	F	Total
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	2	2
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	1	6
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1	6
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	1	6
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	-	5	5
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	3	6
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease	3	-	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	18	12	30
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	2	3
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	6	11	17
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	4	6
B32	Pneumonia	5	6	11
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1	3
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	2
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	1	-	1
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	-	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
BE48	All Other Accidents	1	2	3
BE49	Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
BE50	All Other External Causes	-	1	1
Total	- All causes	62	62	124

There were 124 deaths in 1971 compared with 122 in 1970.

In 1971 23 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms as against 21 deaths the year before. This works out that approximately two deaths in every eleven has been due to cancer.

In 1971, 60 deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases in its various forms, including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes).

The correspondence figure for 1970 was 60. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases, especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1958 there were over 109,000 cases of Ischaemic Heart Disease, whereas in 1968 the number had risen to 138,617.

Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers, and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits, e.g. high animal fat diets, are associated with degenerative heart diseases. Almost half of the deaths recorded in our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart diseases.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority, maintains a comprehensive range of Health and Welfare Services, and School Medical and Dental Services. There is a provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool, and other hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district Mothers can attend the Child Welfare Clinic and the Relaxation Clinic for Expectant Mothers, both held weekly at Clitheroe.

All these Clinics were transferred to Eastham House, 8, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Library on the first and third Thursday each month; Whalley and district at the Methodists School, Whalley on Monday afternoons; Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the second Thursday, and Hurst Green on the fourth Thursday of each month.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley, which is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

There are hospital facilities available for infectious disease cases at Blackburn and Preston.

The Ambulance Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council.

The Laboratory facilities are available at Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston.

These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington, and Burnley Hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray department of their hospitals.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe.

This centre was opened in March 1954, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association. The Council makes an annual financial contribution to the centre.

It is available to any patients in the rural district requiring treatment.

It is not part of the National Health Service, and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in the charge of a trained Physiotherapist and Assistant, and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diathermy, infra-red, and sun-ray etc. Cases are referred by their own doctor, and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment, and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate the open access to a centre providing this kind of treatment.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is providing a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

The Old People's Club in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954, and was extended during 1960.

Whalley and District Old People's Welfare Committee maintain a Club Room which is open daily, and also hold a weekly Luncheon Club for Old People at the Old Grammar School.

The local R.W.V.S. operate a meals on wheels service to selected cases in Whalley and Wiswell, and these are subsidised by the Council at the rate of 7½p per head. 1,864 meals were served to recipients during 1971.

C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Disease.	Total cases all ages.	Total Cases Notified.										Total Deaths.
		Age Periods - Years.										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25+	Un-known	
Measles.	31		1	2	2	3	18	5				
Dysentery.	61						1	2	22	35	1	
Scarlet fever	4			1		3						
Diphtheria.												
Acute meningitis												
Acute poliomyelitis												
- paralytic												
- non-paralytic												
Acute encephalitis - Infective Post-infectious Leptospirosis Paratyphoid fever Typhoid fever Food poisoning		0-	5-	15-		45-	65+		Age unknown			
Tetanus Infective jaundice Tuberculosis - Respiratory Meninges and C.N.S. Other Whooping cough Smallpox Ophthalmia neonatorum Anthrax Yellow fever Others		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	N.K.	
	2							1		1		
	4		1		3							

No. of cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death. nil

The total cases notified show an increase of 59 on the previous year.

For the twentythird year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation, and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria, which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people, it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation, as well as the children.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Notifiable Disease.	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	Average 1966/70
Measles	31	22	5	40	16	53	27.2
Dysentery	61	4	2	4	-	-	2.0
Scarlet fever	4	5	6	2	-	4	3.4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.2
Acute poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	1	3	-	-	-	0.8
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	2	8	1	4	-	-	2.6
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	1	1	1	-	3	1.2
meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.4
Whooping cough	4	1	-	1	18	-	4.0
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	102	43	19	52	35	61	42.0

Tuberculosis

No new cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year.

There were no deaths from the disease.

The cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st. December 1971, are as follows :-

	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory	15	4	19
Non-respiratory	4	2	6
Total	19	6	25

These figures show no change from last year.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinic, and all known close contacts traced and screened, and appropriate preventive measures taken.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales, for the years 1966 to 1971.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure of the death rate per 1,000 population for the last five years is 0.022 compared with 0.027 for the Administrative County, and 0.029 for England and Wales generally.

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1966	-	0.051	0.043
1967	-	0.036	0.037
1968	0.11	0.025	0.043
1969	-	0.023	0.022
1970	-	0.015	0.019
Average - 5 year 1966-1970.	0.022	0.027	0.029
1971	-	N.K.	0.019

P A R T II.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

C. HOUSING.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT,

M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

On the 1st. April 1960, the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish.	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		Totals.	
	No.	With Public Water supply.	No.	With Public Water supply.	Buildings	Supplies from Public Mains.
Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley.	309	246	37	2	346	248
Bowland - with - Leagram.	40	13	3	-	43	13
Chatburn.	393	393	99	14	492	407
Chipping.	295	289	71	12	360	301
Downham.	62	60	10	2	72	62
Little Mitton.	14	14	2	-	16	14
Mearley.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	90	84	7	2	97	86
Thornley - with - Wheatley.	82	64	6	3	88	67
Twiston.	21	16	-	-	21	16
Whalley.	864	852	138	38	1002	890
Wiswell.	256	248	48	6	304	254
Worston.	31	25	3	-	34	25
Totals.	2,465	2,304	421	79	2,886	2,383

The following additional properties were connected to Public Mains during the year :-

New Buildings	- Private Houses	8
	Other premises	-
Existing properties	- Dwellings	2
	Other premises	-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley), whilst the remainder depend upon individual and small joint supplies.

Stonyhurst College supply is chlorinated as well as passing through slow sand filters.

There was no water shortage throughout the year.

Sampling.

Fifteen samples of drinking water were obtained from Private supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Seven of these were reported as being satisfactory, the other eight being unsatisfactory.

No samples were obtained from Public supplies.

Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised upon precautionary measures.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

Source	Bacteriological.		
	No. taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chipping.	1	-	1
Stonyhurst (C)	4	3	1
Whalley	7	3	4
Wiswell	3	1	2
Totals :-	15	7	8

(C) indicates water subject to chlorination treatment.

No chemical samples were taken during the year.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE, AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Worston remains the only village in the district without a mains sewerage system. A scheme was reconsidered during 1970, but was again rejected by the Public Health Committee owing to the high cost involved - approximately £1,000.00 per dwelling. The Lancashire River Authority are constantly pressing for this village to be connected to the sewerage system to reduce pollution.

The Council award a grant of £15.00 towards the cost of converting pail closets, but the amended provisions of the Housing Act 1969 and preceding legislation have largely superseded this, and the Council have in every case awarded a 50% grant towards the provision of a septic tank.

During 1971 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Privy closets to fresh water closets.....	4
Pail closets to fresh water closets.....	3
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.....	4

The following are approximate details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

No. of middens.....	30
No. of closets attached to these middens.....	30
No. of pail closets.....	62
No. of moveable dustbins.....	2,974
No. of waste water closets.....	35
No. of fresh water closets.....	3,162
No. of dwellings not on water carriage system.....	94

Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

For some considerable time these works have been dealing with sewage flows well in excess of their design capacity. This has been further aggravated by the diversion to Whalley of all foul sewage from Wiswell Village, which was necessitated by the construction of the A.59 Bypass. Our consultant engineer has prepared a scheme for enlarging the works, which has been submitted to the Council, and Town & Country Planning Approval has been received. Application has been submitted to the Department for the Environment for the approval of this scheme.

Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

Diversiön of all sewage from Wiswell to Whalley during 1969 has considerably reduced the intake at these works. It is proposed to transfer all sewage from the Barrow area to Whalley, in the scheme submitted to the D.o E., and thereby dispensing with these works.

Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works.

The high fat content of the sewage continues to give difficulties in the filters and sludge beds. Various plant has required renewal during the year.

Chipping Sewage Disposal Works.

Effluent from a local cheese dairy has continued to cause difficulties in obtaining a satisfactory final effluent. The consultant engineer has prepared a scheme to allow for this and other factors, which has been submitted to the Council, and Town & Country Planning Approval has been received. This scheme is awaiting D. o E. approval.

Chatburn Sewage Disposal Works.

Some protective works to prevent flood erosion were carried out in 1970.

A new petrol pump was provided for these works, as well as replacement of defective plant.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Five Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council, and are situated at Chatburn, Chipping, Downham, Hurst Green, and Whalley.

The one at Hurst Green is of stone construction, and is supplied with wash-hand basin and towels. Penny slot locks have now been removed from all the conveniences.

The main five villages in the area are now provided with public conveniences. Those at Hurst Green and Whalley have wash-hand basins for both sexes, and at Chipping in the ladies only.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

67 inspections were carried out during the year.

It is planned to erect new conveniences at Chipping in conjunction with other works in connection with the designated Conservation Area.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley. In fact, the Council let the fishing rights to a local angling club during 1969, so far as I am aware, for the first time in the Council's history.

At Chipping and Pendleton there is still a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by careless householders, and despite the positioning of notices, this continues. Pollution still occurs at Worston from sink and bath wastes, and septic tank effluent.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Routine inspections are made, and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work has severely curtailed the number of visits, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act.

	Class of premises.				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops, warehouses.	Catering estb. open to public, canteens.	Fuel storage depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year.	19	21	-	17	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year.	4	18	-	3	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year :-					
Space (S.5.(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises.....50

FACTORIES.

Twenty-three routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year, for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found, chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences, were notified to the occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or in hand.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, (including the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	1	2	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	34	20	-	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	1	-	-
Totals :-	37	23	-	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	4	-	1	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, nine site licences are in force, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licenced. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for more than twenty years, but a gradual reduction is being effected.

The district is well used by week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are eight factory chimneys in the district. No complaint of black or heavy smoke was received during the year, and none was observed.

A local stone crushing works is fully equipped with dust arrestor plant. Nevertheless, the deposit of dust in the Chatburn area still gives cause for concern.

A significant amount of pollution arises from outside the district boundaries.

The Alkali Inspectorate have now taken over the responsibility of lime crushing works, and have requested that complaints be forwarded to them for investigation.

Appended in the following table are the monthly readings of the dust gauges sited at Chatburn and Downham. From this it will be noted that the average monthly readings for Chatburn for 1970 are the highest since recording began in 1962.

The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

C H A T B U R N.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1963	-	-	-	3.9	1.6	13.2	15.5	13.9	13.5	1.7	6.4	4.4	8.23
1964	6.9	7.1	9.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	4.8	9.0	9.0	9.2	13.2	6.1	6.84
1965	10.1	2.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	10.0	7.6	5.4	6.6	4.4	6.7	3.9	5.95
1966	3.1	4.9	7.3	4.1	9.4	11.4	10.0	5.7	5.1	4.3	4.5	3.8	6.13
1967	3.2	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.0	2.9	10.8	9.5	5.5	8.1	8.1	4.8	6.1
1968	4.7	2.8	9.1	12.5	7.9	7.7	3.0	8.1	8.2	11.2	4.7	5.8	7.14
1969	10.9	2.5	7.2	10.0	8.5	9.4	5.1	12.0	12.3	16.5	11.5	5.4	9.275
1970	7.1	15.6	14.2	10.5	11.0	10.2	16.3	11.6	17.9	27.6	19.0	10.4	14.283
1971	7.5	8.8	12.8	7.2	3.2	4.1	6.6	5.0	4.3	11.0	16.4	7.2	7.841

D O W N H A M.

1962	9.7	5.7	1.9	3.0	4.3	6.7	2.5	4.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	5.2	4.2
1963	0.85	0.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	3.7	1.1	1.1	4.2	2.1	2.5	0.9	2.3
1966	1.9	3.8	4.4	1.0	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.1	0.9	2.64
1967	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	4.3	2.0	2.44
1968	3.2	1.5	5.1	5.6	2.7	1.4	2.1	1.5	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.8
1969	6.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	5.6	4.0	5.4	5.3	1.7	3.583
1970	1.9	5.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	3.2	4.0	2.3	3.4	5.1	4.4	1.9	3.658
1971	1.4	3.1	8.0	4.0	1.5	-	-	-	2.4	1.7	2.7	1.5	2.922

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

It was only found necessary to disinfect one house during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

All the schools in the area are provided with water closets, with connections either to the sewer or septic tanks.

Permanent extensions to Whiteacre School, Barrow, and improvements and extensions to Whalley School were completed in 1970.

New inside toilet blocks were completed at Hurst Green C.E. School, and Downham School in 1970.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act, in the district. In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

RODENT CONTROL

No Rodent Operative is now employed by the Council. The staff nevertheless attend to all complaints, and treat refuse tips, sewers, and sewage disposal works as often as necessary. No routine surveys for rodent infestation are now carried out

Visits	186
Dwellings treated	27
Other properties treated	3
L.A. properties treated	18

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty-two petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations. Only one inspection was carried out during the last year.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited.....	2208
No. of visits.....	2334
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.....	46
No. of defects or nuisances abated.....	28
No. of notices served - informal.....	15
No. of notices served - formal.....	-
	<u>Visits.</u>
Infectious diseases.....	3
Sewers and sewage disposal works.....	330
Sewers cleaned etc.....	14
Sewage samples taken.....	34
Drainage works.....	152
Refuse collections and disposal.....	166
Water supplies.....	8
Schools.....	9
Building Regulations & Town and Country Planning.....	640
Housing Sites.....	84
Council houses re repairs.....	379
Tents, Vans, Sheds.....	9
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.....	52
Dairies.....	3
Slaughterhouses and meat inspection.....	1055
Miscellaneous.....	52

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two 20 c.yd. compressor refuse vehicles, and all villages throughout the area enjoy a weekly collection of refuse, although a few outlying farms in the Chipping and Bowland areas remain on a fortnightly collection.

Refuse tips are still in use at Chatburn, Hurst Green, and Thornley, but further tipping facilities are urgently required, and a planning application for use of land at Barrow was approved during 1970.

A second hand Weatherill Tractor was purchased during the year, and a Massey Ferguson Tractor sold. The Weatherill is proving to be more capable of dealing with the refuse, and the control of the tips is more efficient, though complaints of the tip being on fire at Chatburn were received during the year.

A moveable container was placed in two villages during the year for disposal of rubbish. The scheme was successful and will be repeated.

A Bonus Scheme for refuse collection, involving reduction of staff by two men and dispensing with a side loading vehicle, was approved by the Council, and commenced in January 1970.

LITTER.

Every effort is made to ensure adequate display of publicity material, and additional litter baskets have been sited where appropriate. Outlying country areas are becoming increasingly susceptible to the dumping of unwanted household consumer durables, and especially motor cars. The Council remove all unwanted household furniture free of charge, on request, and it is suspected that most of the dumped material is brought from the surrounding urban areas. We are reluctantly allowing motor cars to be disposed of on our tips. The existing scrap value of motor cars presents difficult problems of disposal, and local scrap dealers do not find it economical to handle worn out vehicles.

C. HOUSING.

Sixteen houses, were, at the end of 1970, classified as unfit. During 1971, six of these were improved with the assistance of improvement grants. Owners of three more have indicated that they are to apply for grants, and two others are being used for storage purposes. This leaves five still remaining as unfit

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59 - 69 - 71.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 141 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved; seventeen schemes which involved eighteen dwellings being approved in 1971.

There has been continued progress in respect of Standard Grant applications. Since the inception of the scheme 469 houses of reasonable condition have now been improved with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities will, in the foreseeable future, become unfit property. Some 24.77 % of dwellings in the area have had applications approved for grant aid towards the cost of modernisation. It has not been thought necessary to implement any area improvement scheme.

Towards the end of 1971, the 1971 Housing Grant came into force which increased the amount of improvement grants to 75% with a maximum of £1,500.00, standard grants to 75% with a maximum of £300.00, and a maximum of £675.00 for special grants.

The implication of this was to add a tremendous work load on to the Department; the office being inundated with enquiries and requests for inspections, and grant application increased 250% with no increase of staff. Though the Council have implemented the 75% grant, each case is considered on its merits, with grants for barn conversions still limited to £750.00.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES - (201)

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings :-

Whalley - Station Road/Limefield Avenue.....	10 - 3	bedroom	(per 1939)
Whalley - Station Road.....	3 - 1	"	
Whalley - Green Park.....	22 - 3	"	
Whalley - Woodfield View.....	2 - 3	"	
Whalley - Manor Road.....	2 - 2	"	
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	18 - 2	"	
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	16 - 1	"	
Whalley - Green Bank.....	4 - 2	"	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	48 - 3	"	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	2 - 3	"	(Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands.....	32 - 3	"	
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages.....	18 - 3	"	
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages.....	3 - 1	"	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens.....	9 - 3	"	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens.....	6 - 2	"	
Barrow - Old Row.....	4 - 2	"	
Barrow - Clitheroe Road.....	2 - 3	"	
<hr/>			
	22 - 1	bedroomed houses	
	34 - 2	"	"
	145 - 3	"	"

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors, and also the ordering of the necessary works required, and its supervision whilst in progress.

During the year, work was completed on three, one-bedroomed bungalows at Station Road, Thalley.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :-		Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority		3	-
(ii) by other local authorities		-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons		5	-
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :-			
(1) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under P.H. & H Acts)		47
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		47
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit.		8
(2)	Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation, and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, and in respect of which :-		
(a)	Demolition, Clearance,) have been made (at any time)		7
(b)	or Closing Orders) have not yet been made.		9
2. Houses Demolished :-			
	In clearance areas		nil
	Not in clearance areas		nil
3.	Unfit Houses closed		nil
4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-			
	After informal action by local authority		nil
	Formal notice @ sections 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957		nil
5.	Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957)		nil
6.	Purchase of houses by agreement		nil
7. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, and Housing Act 1969 :-			
	Improvement Grants etc.	No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of	
Action during year :		Owner occupied	Others Local Authority
(i)	Submitted by private individuals to local authority	17	3 -
(ii)	Approved by local authority	16	2 -
(iii)	Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	- 4
(iv)	Finally approved by Ministry.	-	- 4
(v)	Work completed	9	4 4
(vi)	Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above.	1	- -
(vii)	Other action :- All owners of Class IV and Class V houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions.		

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, and Housing Acts, 1961, 1964, and 1969.

Standard Grants :-

No. of dwellings
or other
buildings affected.

Action during year :-

Owner
occupied Others

(i) Applications submitted to local authority		
for improvement to (a) full standard	9	6
(b) reduced standard	-	1
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	9	6
(b) reduced standard	-	1
(iii) Work completed	10	11

9. Housing Act, 1969 - Special Grants nil

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Housing conditions generally are reasonably good, but there are scattered throughout the district a number of sub-standard properties, mainly eighteenth century tenanted cottages on a low rental.

The principal defects are those inherent in this particular type of dwelling - dampness, perished plasterwork, natural light deficiency, and lack of modern amenities. There is fortunately, a demand for cottages in this rural area, and purchasers are prepared to carry out extensive repairs and improvement works. This Council actively encourage this trend with the aid of improvement grants.

OVERCROWDING.

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced, and is not a significant problem in this area.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

52 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary and various works of improvement initiated.

These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent the contamination of food.

ICE CREAM.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and 29 for the sale of Ice Cream.

Seven samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture, where appropriate.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the public health aspect of milk distribution.

Number of registered distributors operating from :-

(a) dairies in the district	1
(b) shops in the district other than dairies	1

Samples of milk from supplies produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows :-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination :-

Total number submitted..... 20

- (i) Tuberculosis
- (ii) Brucellosis - ring test
- (iii) Brucellosis - culture test
- (iv) Brucellosis - biological test

Results		
Positive	Negative	No result
-	-	-
-	20	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

(b) Samples for Statutory tests :-

	Result.			
	No. of Samples	Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples.
Raw milk :-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	3	3	-	-
Heat treated milk :-				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	-	-	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase test	-	-	-	-
(iii) Turbidity test.	-	-	-	-

No antibiotics were detected in the samples submitted.

Brucellosis.

On receipt of a positive ring test the producer is advised to consult his Veterinary Surgeon with a view to individual cow sampling. On receipt of a positive culture a Notice requiring Pasteurisation is served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations unless we are satisfied that infected cows have been identified and removed from the premises, and that this has been verified by random bulk negative milk ring tests.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Table of meat inspected and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,777	1,106	13	13,805	931
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	26	7	106	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	821	928	-	1,510	105
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	29.70	86.25	53.84	11.70	11.58
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>	-	-	-	-	-

There are currently two licensed private slaughterhouses within the district, both of which are small retail slaughterhouses. One wholesale slaughterhouse was closed down during the year.

One full time Authorised Meat Inspector is employed on meat inspection, and all animals killed were inspected.

In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, and following consultations with the trade, fixed hours of slaughter were applied during 1967. Slaughtering on Sundays has now been confined to eight Sundays in twelve months. Slaughtering at night is allowed on three evenings per week. All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

Poultry Inspection.

(i) No. of poultry processing premises within the district at end of 1971.....	1
(ii) No. of visits made to these premises during the year.....	55
(iii) Total No. of birds processed during the year.....	app. 48,000
(iv) Types of birds processed - Turkeys, Ducks, Hens, Broilers, Capons.	
(v) No. of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption.....	631
(vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption.....	1,577 lbs.
No. of birds inspected during the year.....	12,698

GENERAL.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYELAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875 (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstructions and projections; 160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Orders 1949) 164, 165, and 172.

Public Health Act 1925. Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24, and 35.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Regulations 1965.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public swimming baths within the district, the nearest being at Blackburn and Great Harwood, but some are under construction in Clitheroe Borough.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Extensions and improvements to Chipping and Whalley Sewage Disposal Works, and closing of Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

The improvement and repair of sub-standard houses in the district.

The reduction of the number of private water supplies, and the purification and protection of the remainder.

Conversion of the few remaining properties with conservancy systems of sewage disposal, to the water carriage system, with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks; particularly the village of Worston.

The purification of the rivers and streams.

One cannot conclude the report without paying tribute to Mr. M.C. Dawson, who left the Council's service in November 1971, after 17 year's service. Much of the work of Public Health in those years was due to Mr. Dawson's devotion to duty.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

